Gazette of the United States, and Philadelphia Daily Advertiser.

By JOHN WARD FENNO, N°. 119 *Chesnut Street.*

NUMBER 1905.] PHILADELPHIA: THURSDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 25, 1798. [VOLUME XIV.

☞ The Subscribers to this Gazette at Germantown, to whom, (owing to recent disastrous events) their papers may not be particularly directed, will be furnished with them on application at the Post-Office, in Germantown, whither an extra number, for that purpose, will constantly be sent.

☞ Remote Subscribers for this Gazette are requested to forward pr. post, the arrearages due from them respectively. Postmasters who may have received subscriptions are earnestly desired to remit the same. At this interesting and distressing crisis, attention to this notice will peculiarly oblige the Editor.

POST-OFFICE.

Philadelphia, September 26.

THE Mail for New-Castle, Cantwell bridge, Duck creek, Dover, Frederica, Milford, George-town and Dagsborough, Delaware; Trop and Snowhill, Maryland, Horn Town, Accomack court-house, and Northampton court house, Virginia; will be closed at this office every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at half past eight o'clock, A. M. until 1st day of April, 1799.

ROBERT PATTON.

september 28 dtaz

Bank of the United States.

Philadelphia, September 21, 1798.

The public is hereby informed, that an Office of Deposit and Discount will be opened on Monday next, at the house lately occupied by SAMUEL RICHARDET, near the Market House in Germantown—where the business of this Institution will be transacted during the continuance of the malignant fever now prevailing in Philadelphia.

HENRY KUHL, *Assistant Cashier.*

september 22 d

Bank of Pennsylvania.

THE Bank of Pennsylvania is removed to Germantown,—where the business will be transacted to-morrow, in the Union School House.

JONATHAN SMITH, Cashier.

september 4 §

Wanted to purchase.

APPROVED bills on Amsterdam, for which cash will be given at the rate of thirty seven cents per Guilder. Apply to the Cashier of the Bank of the United States.

September 22d, 1798.

For Sale.

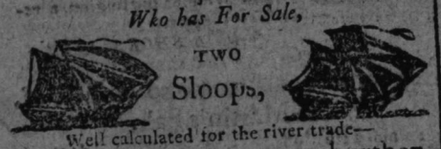
THE SUBSCRIBER, intending to decline the DRUG BUSINESS, offers For Sale, the whole Stock of

Drugs and Medicines, Instruments, &c.

The shop is elegant, [illegible] and sufficiently known for the extensive business done in the wholesale and retail line; the situation equal to any in the city, being at the corner of Walnut and Second streets. The whole, or any part of the Stock, will be sold, as will best suit the purchaser. The terms may be known, by applying to

JAMES MOORE, JUN.

Who has For Sale,



TWO

Sloops,

Well calculated for the river trade—

The PEGGY, about 30 tons burthen, Mulberry and Red Cedar frame, and remarkably stout, of an easy draught of water, rigging in good order.

The SALLY, about 30 tons, sails well, and in complete order for the lumber business.

☞ All persons indebted to the late firm of *Goldthwait & Baldwin, W. B. Goldthwait, Goldthwait & Moore*, or the subscriber, are earnestly requested to make speedy payment to

JAMES MOORE, JUN.

august 3 §

Ship & Insurance Broker,

THE Subscriber, encouraged by the advice of his friends, offers his service to the public as a Ship and Insurance Broker.——He proposes to buy and sell vessels and every thing relating thereto—assist masters of vessels and others in entering and clearing at the Custom House, procuring and shipping freight, settling Insurance and all other mercantile accounts, and have on hand the necessary Blanks and Stamps.

Papers in foreign languages translated, and information given in general mercantile matters—From a knowledge gained by long experience of every branch of business he hopes to be useful to those who please to favor him with their commands. *SAMUEL EMERY.*

Philadelphia, august 24th, 1798. §

City Commissioners' Office,

AUGUST 30, 1798.

IN pursuance of an ordinance of the Select and Common Councils, passed the 22d day of May 1798,

Proposals in writing will be received by the City Commissioners for one month from the first of September next, for letting to rent on leases for one year, to commence the first day of January next, the following public property of the city—

The wharf and landing on Vine street,
Also on Sassafras,
Mulberry,
And High streets.

Chesnut and Walnut streets, Draw bridge, with the Scale and Fish houses, Spruce, Pine and Cedar streets.

The Cellar under the City Hall.

The Tavern at the middle ferry on Schuylkill with the lots contiguous thereto (except so much thereof as shall be occupied by any buildings erected for the use of the Collector of the Tolls, or be necessary for the toll gates.)

A stated meeting of the City Commissioners will be held at the City Hall every Tuesday morning at ten o'clock, during the present epidemic. co1m

TO BE LET,

And immediate possession given;

A Large convenient, well finished house, No 225 High-street, lately occupied by Doctor Wistar, with Coach house and Stables—Enquire of *WILLIAM SHEAFF,*

No 168, High-street.

july 31 §

Public Notice is hereby Given,

THAT Proposals under sealed covers, will be received on the behalf of the United States until the twentieth day of October next, by Jonathan Jackson, Esq. at Boston, Massachusetts, Tench Francis, Esq. Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and John Swann, Esq. at Baltimore, Maryland, for supplying the following articles of cloathing, for the army of the United States, viz.

FOR INFANTRY.

8,448 Hats,
504 Serjeant Coats
504 ditto vests
1,008 pairs do. woollen overalls
1,008 ditto do. linen ditto
2,016 ditto shirts
264 Musicians coats
7,680 Privates coates
7,944 ditto vests
15,888 ditto woollen overalls
15,888 ditto linen ditto
31,776 ditto shirts
33,792 pairs of Socks
33,792 pairs of shoes
8,448 stocks of black leather
8,448 stock clasps
8,448 blankets.

FOR CAVALRY.

6 Musicians coats
26 Serjeant coats
26 ditto vests
104 ditto shirts
348 Privates coats
354 ditto vests
1416 ditto shirts
760 pair of Leather breeches
760 pair of stockings
760 pair of boots
380 Stocks of black leather
380 Stock clasps
380 Blankets.

1st. Every article shall be made of materials, equally good, and in form, or fashion, conformably to patterns for the same, sealed with the seal of the War-Office, and which will be deposited with the several gentlemen, empowered to receive the proposals, as above mentioned.

2d. Sworn Inspectors shall be appointed on the part of the United States, to examine and determine upon the several articles aforesaid, when the same shall be ready for delivery, with full power to reject every article, which shall not equal, in goodness of materials, or to be made conformably to, the fashion of the standard pattern for the same; and no allowance shall be made, for any article which shall be rejected by them, for the causes aforesaid.

3d. The proposals must specify the number of articles, and their kinds, which the party is willing to furnish, together with, the lowest prices for immediate payment in money, and also the prices, on the longest term, or terms of credit.

One third of each, and every of the several kinds of the above articles, to be delivered on the fifteenth day of December, one third on the fifteenth day of January, and the remaining third on the first day of March next; and the public will not be considered as bound to receive any of the aforesaid articles [illegible] shall not be ready for inspection, and delivery, at the periods agreed upon.

4th. The cloathing aforesaid will be received in the several states, at the places, and in the proportions following, viz. One third part of the whole at Springfield, Massachusetts, one other third at Philadelphia, state of Pennsylvania, or at Lamberton, state of New-Jersey, and one third at Baltimore, Maryland.

5th. No contract will be made, for a less number of each of the aforesaid articles of cloathing, than is requisite for a company, viz.

FOR THE CAVALRY.

4 Serjeant Coats
4 ditto vests
16 ditto shirts
1 Musician Coat
58 Private coats
59 ditto vests
236 ditto shirts
63 stocks
63 stock clasps
126 pair of leather breeches
126 pair of stockings
126 pair of boots
63 blankets

FOR THE INFANTRY.

70 Hats
4 Serjeant coats
4 ditto vests
8 ditto woollen overalls
8 ditto linen ditto
16 ditto shirts
2 Musicians coats
64 Private coats
66 ditto vests
132 ditto woolen overalls
132 ditto linen ditto.
264 ditto Shirts
280 pair of Socks
280 pair of Shoes,
70 Stocks,
70 Stock Clasps,
70 Blankets.

JAMES M'HENRY,
Secretary of War.

War Department, 21st Sept. 1798.

West-Indian from Madeira.

☞ Those Gentlemen who have Wines on board the West-Indian are informed she is now discharging at South-street Wharf, are solicited to hasten down their permits, the Vessel being immediately wanted, *Peter Blight.*

Who wants to Purchase,

100 Barrels of good Prime or Mess Beef
100 ditto Pork
7 or 800 ditto fine Flour
4 or 5000 bushels Indian Corn.

LANDING
From the West-Indian,

A choice parcel of *Phelp's* old particular Wine in Pipes fit for Immediate use.

august 15 §10t

☞ *Wanted*—A situation in a Public or Merchants Office, or to go as Supercargo, by a person regularly brought up to the Mercantile and Insurance business in London, he has lately been a voyage from hence to the West-Indies as Supercargo, can be well recommended, —Please to enquire at the Printer's

august 11

HAPPY DISCOVERY.

A certain Cure for that alarming and dreadful Disorder

The Yellow Fever,

As well as any other dangerous putrid fever, fever and ague, and other inveterate and complicated diseases, by the use of the

POUDRE UNIQUE,

WELL known and patented in England, France, Poland, and all the capital cities in Europe, where the most astonishing cures have been effected on persons judged incurable by all physicians. In a Treatise printed in London, on the properties of this powder, by T. Seymour, M. D. late Chemist to his Majesty, there are stated two hundred cases, where this most valuable remedy has proved infallible, in *all kind of fevers, pleurisy, bloody flux, inverate rheumatisms, sciatica, apoplexy, paralysie, yellow jaundice, ringworm, worms in children and in grown persons, whites, chronical head and stomach aches, hepatick and nephretical or stone cholic, the kings evil, scurvy and the most inveterate and complicated venereal disease.* It is likewise the best preparative for the small pox and measles of the greatest utility for young as well as for elder ladies at the critical epoch of their life. The efficacy of this powder in several of the above diseases has been discovered by chance, and so it has been in the *yellow fever* last year, by Mr. Mahy, who cured several by administering only *two* of the said *powders*, and lost not a single patient which he undertook to cure, as proved and attested by the here annexed certificates, whose original may be seen at *Andrew Hadfeg's umbrella shop, No. 131, corner of Chesnut and Fourth streets*, the only place where these powders are to be had, with proper directions for the use of them.—*Price two dollars.*

The usefulness and certainty of this remedy being so great for so many dangerous disorders, any person wishing to be provided with those powders, will please to apply very soon, as the quantity at hand is not very large, and it is doubtful if for a long time, or if ever any other *genuine* will be imported, the secret remaining only in the hands of the inventor, in Europe, and never being communicated to, or discovered by any other person.

N. B In the yellow and putrid fevers, this powder must be taken the second, or at least the third day.

We the subscribers, during the late sickness in this city, having taken the yellow fever, applied to Mr. Mahy for his medical assistance we do hereby certify, that by a certain power, called the *Poudre Unique*, we were perfectly recovered from the said fatal sickness, and from experience of the happy effects of the above most valuable medicine, consider it our duty to make the same known, for the benefit of our fellow citizens.

Margaret Jones,
Mylus O'Connor,
Jesse Turner,
Christen Rebecca Dey,
Catherin Apple,
Ann Grover,
William Bills,
David Williams, carpenter,
William T. Donaldson, mast-maker.

Mr. Mahy's well known Plaister, for all kind of wounds and sores, to be had at the above direction, No. 131, Chesnut street.

august 8 2awtf

ANOTHER STRONG PROOF

Of the great and unparalleled efficacy of

Dr. CHURCH's COUGH DROPS

In the Cure of

Coughs, Colds, Asthma & Consumptions.

New-York, July 10, 1798.

To Dr. CHURCH,

Sir,

For upwards of *Twelve Years*, I have laboured under a severe Cough, shortness of breath spitting of matter from my lungs and often of clotted blood, till at length I was so reduced as to be unable to walk across my room, and owing to the violence of my cough and the shortness of breath could get no rest day or night.—Hearing of your excellent medicine, the Cough Drops, I procured a bottle; I took a dose as soon as I got it, from which I found instantaneous relief, and by continuing it for three days, I bless God I am restored to perfect health. As I believe you to have been the instrument in the hands of Providence, of saving my life, I must intreat you to publish this for the benefit of any who may be in my situation, as I am confident it is one of the best medicines in the world for those complaints.

I am, Sir, your grateful servant

NICHOLAS STAGG,
Little Robinson-street.

CHURCH's COUGH DROPS,

Are prepared and sold by the Inventor and sole proprietor, Dr CHURCH, at his Dispensary, Washington-street, New-York, and at his office, No 1, South Third-street, Philadelphia, and sold by appointment at Mr Weedman's 118 William-street, and Stilwell & Deforest, 162 Pearl-street, New-York. Mancius, Albany, Price, Baltimore, Thomas, Alexandria, Wilson, Wilmington, &c. &c.

OBSERVE,

As a counterfeit preparation of this medicine has been industriously circulated through some of the principal cities in the United States, persons are requested to purchase them of such persons only as have Dr Church's appointment for vending the same. Powers, Roughkeepsie—Chappel, Head of Elk—Bond and Co. Newcastle—Heinitsh, Lancaster—Blauvelt, Brunswick (N. J.) Gordon, Trenton, &c.

*** Patients letters (Post-paid) addressed to Dr Church, New-York, duly attended to.

august 20 2aw3w

Public Notice is Hereby Given,

PURSUANT to the act of Congress, passed on the 12th day of June 1798. entitled, "an act respecting Loan Office and final settlement certificates, Indents of interest, and the unfunded or registered debt credited in the books of the Treasury."

1st. That on the application of the creditors respectively, or their legal attornies at any time after the last day of December in the present year, the *principal sums* of the unfunded or registered debt of the United States credited on the books of the treasury, or commissioners of Loans will be reimbursed at the treasury of the United States.

2d. That interest upon the unfunded or registered debts aforesaid will cease from and after the last day of December in the present year.

3d. That the creditors respectively will be entitled on requisition to receive from the proper officers of the treasury, certificates of funded three per cent stock, equal to the arrearages of Interest due on the debts aforesaid prior to the first day of January, one thousand seven hundred and ninety one.

By order of the Board of Commissioners of the Sinking Fund,

Edward Jones, sec'ry.

FOR SALE,

SALISBURY.

A LARGE and well improved farm, contains upwards of twenty-five hundred acres of level fertile land, remarkably well adapted to grass, and every kind of grain; there are now one hundred acres of Timothy meadow on it, perhaps not excelled, from which, I have cut this year between one hundred and eighty, and two hundred tons of hay; upwards of three hundred acres more of this land may be converted into meadow equal to that already made, the greater part of which may be watered at a small expence. There are on this land, a commodious two story dwelling-house, completely finished, with ten rooms and a passage, eight of the rooms have fire-places; a portico in front, fifty feet in length, and eight wide; a large paled garden, a well of excellent water in the yard; also a barn seventy-two feet by twenty-six, with sheds at the sides and ends, sufficient to hold sixty head of black cattle, a well constructed stable, sufficient to hold twenty horses; with every other building that may be convenient or useful for a large family; upwards of three hundred apple trees (just beginning to bear) of chosen grafted fruit, with a number of cherry, pear, quince, and damason trees, upwards of two thousand bearing peach trees. About one fourth of the land is cleared, and under good fence; the pasture lands are well taken, with red clover and other valuable grass. The remainder in woods and generally well timbered. The whole is well watered, having several constant springs; and two streams running through different parts thereof, on one of them is a small country grist mill, and a saw mill. The purchaser can have immediate possession, and may be accommodated with twenty valuable field negroes, with horses, black cattle, sheep, hogs, and every necessary farming utensil. Salisbury is situated in excellent neighbourhood, and remarkable healthy, twenty-six miles by measurement from Alexandria, about twenty miles from Potomack bridge at the Little Falls, and not more than twenty-five from the city of Washington, and on the post road from Alexandria to Winchester. A small part of the purchase money, will be required in the [illegible] remainder.

Mr. Zaccheus Collins of Philadelphia will give any gentlemen who apply to him an account of the situation of this place. For further particulars apply to the subscriber on the premises.

SAMUEL LOVE.

Virginia, Fairfax county
September 24, 1798. 1ew.

ADVERTISEMENT.

WHEREAS JAMES CUMMING & Co. late of the city of Philadelphia, merchants, have assigned over all their effects, real, personal and mixed, to the subscribers, for the benefit of all their creditors, who shall subscribe the said assignment within six months from the date hereof.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, to all persons who are indebted to the said estate, that they are required to make immediate payment of their respective accounts, to the Assignees, at their office, No. 82, Dock street, in failure whereof actions will be instituted for the recovery of such debts as are not discharged accordingly.

John Travis,
John Waddington,
James Taylor,
Cornelius Comegys } Assignees

august 10

TO BE SOLD,

THE time of an indented Dutch Servant BOY who has ten years to serve. He has had the small pox and measles, is active, hearty and strong, and fit for house work in town or country. For further information, enquire of the printer.

august 4

FOR SALE,

For Sale, at the Stores of the Subscribers, on Walnut street Wharf,

195 casks of nails assorted
20 bales of sail canvass, from No. 1 to 8
53 casks yellow ochre
15 tierces bottled porter, 6 to 14 doz. each
London particular } Madeira Wines
India market }
Teneriffe do. in hogsheads and pip
Old Port do. in hhds.
Empty Claret bottles
6 cases of Ginghams, Dimities, Muslinets &c. assorted for the West-India market
4, 10, and 9 inch cables and 10 coils of cordage
Writing slates, ink stands and presses
20 puncheons Jamaica rum
1 bale seaming twine
150 bundles sheathing paper

Nicklin & Griffith.

april 7 tuth&s1tf

Bengal Goods,

CONSISTING OF

BANDANNA HANDKERCHIEFS,

Chintz Cossas	Maharazgungy
Chintz Guzzinas	Tonkereys
Eliabad Baftas	Wrought Muslins
Long Drawers	

Coarse Sugars in bags, fit for the European markets

ALSO,

Carolina Indigo
Coffee in hogsheads

A few pipes of very old and very choice Madeira WINE.

For Sale, on reasonable terms, by

John Craig,
No. 12, Dock-street.

july 14 mwstf

NOTICE.

Bank of North America,

August 28th, 1798.

THOSE Persons who have Notes or Bills to pay at this Bank are informed,

That regular Notices will be put under a sealed cover directed to the respective payer and lodged in the Post-Office every Monday until the return of the citizens.

RICHARD WELLS, Cashier.

aug. 29 dtf

SOUTHWARK.

October 8, 1798.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the Commissioners of the District of Southwark have removed their Hall to the usual place, commonly known by the name of *James Little's* School House, in consequence of the rapid decline of the Epidemic Fever, especially in the vicinity thereof.

By order of the Board of Commissioner
Wm. LINNARD, President.

Attest,
WILLIAM PENROSE, Clerk, *pro tem.*

October 9 6t

This Day is Published,

AND FOR SALE BY J. FENNO, 119, CHESNUT-STREET

AN ADDRESS

To the People of Maryland,

ON the origin, progress and present state of French aggression, with a sketch of the infamous attempts to degrade the Government of the United States, and some reflections on the late proceedings in Congress; written the last of April in the present year, by a Member of the House of Representatives. 5 june 11

To be Sold, at Public Sale,

On the Premises,

On Tuesday the 23d day of October, 1798, at half past two o'clock, in the afternoon,

Several very elegant Situations for

SUMMER RETREATS,

Three and an half miles from the Court house near Frankford road, being part of the subscriber's estate.

These situations are considered in point of health, beauty and elegance, equal to any near the city; commanding a very extensive view of the Delaware, the shipping in the harbour, the City, Harrowgate, Frankford, and several elegant country seats.

Any person desirous of viewing the grounds, will please apply to *HENRY HAINES* on the premises, or to the subscriber, at Mr. Richarder's coffee house, Germantown.

The terms, which will be easy, will be made known at the time of sale.

Should the weather prove bad on the above mentioned day the sale will take place on the next fair day, at the same hour.

W. MACPHERSON.

october 9. dt23o

Pennsylvania Hospital,

9 mo. 1, 1798.

NO person with an infectious disease, or who is labouring under any such disease, will be admitted into this house. Several persons having been sent here improperly, is the reason of giving this caution.

By Order of the Sitting Managers, } FRANCIS HIGGINS, *Stew'd.*

Ten Dollars Reward.

DESERTED from the Guard House in New-Castle, this morning, STEPHEN BOWDEN, a private Marine, belonging to the Frigate United States. He is about 36 years of age, five feet ten inches high, fair complexion, light hair, blue eyes, born in England, and by trade a Bricklayer. Prior to the 5th of June, the date of his enlistment, he resided in Philadelphia, where it is probable he will endeavour to go. Any person who will apprehend the said deserter, and secure him in any jail within the United States, shall be entitled to the above reward.

F. WHARTON, Capt. Marines.

New-Castle, Oct. 8.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

DESERTED from my Detachment at Bordentown this day, a Marine, by name *George Rodman*, a Native of Ireland about 25 years of age five feet eight or nine inches high, dark complection, black hair tied; black eyes well made and quarrelsome, when in liquor is fond of singing—had on a blue seaman's jackett light pantaloons, cotton Stockings, round Hat, and had under his Pantaloons [illegible] Breeches.

Whoever apprehends and sends the said Deserter to the Marine Camp, shall receive the above Reward.

October 11, 1798 } HENRY A. WILLIAMS, Lt. Marines

PROCLAMATION.

BY virtue of a precept from JOHN D. COXE, Esquire, president of the court of Oyer and Terminer and general goal delivery for the trial of all capital and other offences in the county of Bucks; and HENRY WYNKOOP and FRANCIS MURRAY, judges of the same court—A court of Oyer and Terminer, and general goal delivery, will be held at Newtown, in the said county of Bucks, on Monday the 5th day of November next. All those who will prosecute against the prisoners in the goal of said county, are required to be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just—and all the justices of the peace, coroners and constables, within the said county, are required to be then and there, in their proper persons, with their rolls, records, inquisitions and examinations and other their remembrances, to do those things which to their offices belong, in that behalf to be done, &c. DANIEL THOMAS, sheriff.

Oct. 4, 1798. 3taw

FLOUR FOR SALE

By the Subscribers,

Deliverable at any of the ports on the Delaware—who have also on hand at their stores, a quantity of Bar Iron, Pork and Corn—Letters by the post will be attended to.

Levi Hollingsworth & Son.

august 28. dtf

WILLIAM M'LAWS,

SADLER & HARNESS MAKER,

HAS Removed to the Corner of Chesnut and Twelfth-streets, on the Commons, where he will receive and execute the orders of his friends and wholesale customers, with usual attention & expedition during the prevalence of the present Epidemic, where it has not made its appearance this season, nor during any of the years [illegible]

august 25 §

FOR SALE,

The Cargo of the Schr. Sincerity

Benjamin Monteith Master, from Laguira,

CONSISTING OF

945 Fenegas of Cocoa
4000 lb. of Flora Indigo
210 Bales of Cotton
4 Packages of Goat Skins

By Willings & Francis.
No. Eleventh street.

july 2: dtf

Madras and Ventapaulem HANDKERCHIEFS,

Searsaukers and Carradarries,

of the newest and most approved patterns, entitled to the drawback, just received,

AND FOR SALE BY

Alex. J. Miller & Co.
No. 64, South Front street.

may 18. §

FOR SALE, BY

JOHN MILLER, JUN.

NO. 8, CHESNUT STREET,

100 hogsheads RUM,

Of high proof and fine flavour

july 19

REMOVAL.

THE office of the Secretary of the Commissioners for carrying into effect the twenty-first article of the treaty of friendship, limits and navigation, between His Catholic Majesty and the United States of America, is, for the present, removed from No. 54, south Second street, to a large two story brick house on the right hand, going up the Germantown road, usually called Masters' house.

Those concerned are informed that, notwithstanding the prevalence of the fever in Philadelphia, daily attendance has been, and will continue to be given at the said office, until the return of the citizens; & that on the seventeenth day of November next, the term of eighteen months will expire since the day on which the commissioners assembled after which period no complaints or applications can *possibly* be received by them.

Letters and inclosures post-paid will be duly attended *to by*.

PETER LOHRA, Secretary.

October 18, 1798. § 10t

A French Classical & Mathematical SCHOOL.

WILL be opened on Monday the 22d, instant at that large commodious room formerly occupied by Mr. Leo in Norris's Alley, No. 15, nearly opposite the City Tavern; under the direction of Messrs. Smith and Chandler both of liberal education, and long experienced in their respective professions—As they intend under the patronage of a discerning public, permanently to establish themselves in this undertaking, their whole study and attention will be devoted to the improvement of their pupils—These will be conducted upon the latest and most approved plans, through a complete course of academical studies, or those parts only that may be pointed out, as more immediately adapted to their particular views in life—Certain portions of their time will be assigned for geography, history, extracts, composition, and declamations in French and English, in order to form early habits of writing and speaking with propriety—Visits from parents and literary characters, tending to excite a spirit of emulation, will be gratefully received. The hours of study are from 9 to 12 A. M. and from 2 to 5 P. M.

They offer to translate the English, French, Spanish and Portuguese languages; and to draw in their proper modes and stile, all kinds of writing, whether legal, commercial, or epistolary.

The first Monday in November, they also propose to have a practical as well as theoretical knowledge of the French book-keeping. As a number of French gentlemen will attend, the students of their language, by continually conversing with them, as well as their teachers, will acquire, along with the principles, a facility of expression.

—

AVIS aux FRANCOIS :

Mess'rs *Chandler* et *Smith* ont l'honneur de prevenir M.M. les Francois, quils se proposent d'établir une Academie en Norris alley, No. 15; presque vis-a-vis la Bourse; dans laquelle on enseignera la langue Latine, Angloise et Francaise: l'Arithmetique, la tenue des livres, la Geographie et les Mathematiques.

On fait aussi toutes sortes de traductions dans les dites langues: et donne lecons chez les particuliers.

Qu'on s'addresse a l'hotel de Mr. Vallette au coin de 4me rue et Cherry alley.

October 17. eod tf

GEORGE DAVIS,

TAKES this opportunity of informing his friends generally, that so soon as the present sickness will admit it, he proposes to offer for sale, the most extensive collection of

LAW BOOKS,

be ever imported, or that was ever imported into the United States.—The late arrivals have brought him a number of extremely valuable and scarce BOOKS and those expected, will greatly add to the quantity.

October 22. eo2w

Bank of Pennsylvania,

September 3d, 1798.

WHEREAS the House at present occupied by the Bank of Pennsylvania was entered on the night of the first instant, by some villains, who robbed the institution of sundry Bank Notes, amongst which were the following post notes of the Bank of New-York, viz.

No 1002,	dated 23d of August, 1798, *Dolls* issued in favor of Seabring & Van Wyck, for	396 22
No 1003,	dated 25th of August, 1798, issued in favor of Montgomery and Newbold for	1250
No 1006,	27th do. do. do. do.	2000
1007,	do. do. do. do.	2000
1008,	do. do. do. do.	2000
1009,	do. do. do. do.	2000
1010,	28th do. do. do.	2000
1011,	do. do. do. do.	2000
1012,	30th do. do. do.	1500
1013,	do. do. do do.	1000

Also sundry post notes of the Bank of Pennsylvania, dated 23d July 1797, issued in favor of George Hughes, for one thousand dollars each, and sundry post notes of said Bank, dated 15th of July, 1797, issued in favor of Geo. Hughes, for five hundred dollars each and indorsed by him. The public are hereby cautioned against receiving the said notes, and a reward of *TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS* is hereby offered for the discovery and conviction of the villains who perpetrated or are concerned in the said robbery, in addition to the reward offered by the Governor of the Commonwealth in his Proclamation of this day.

By order of the Board,

JONATHAN SMITH, cashier.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

DESERTED last night, a second time, from the Marine Camp, *David Luser*, a fifer.—He had when he went away, a plain blue jacket and veil, light blue overalls, a round hat, which had been bound with yellow, and which he had ripped off in his first desertion, and a pair of new shoes. he is a Carpenter by trade, has grey eyes, sandy hair, fallow complexion and a nitch in his upper lip. His back is still sore from a flogging he got a few days ago. He may be discovered by his fifeing, as he plays extremely well.

W. W. BURROWS Major Com. of the Marine Corps.

October 17.

A Young Woman from England

would wish to engage with a lady, in the capacity of Lady's-maid, or in the station of a House-keeper, in a genteel family, or to a single gentleman. A good recommendation can be procured from some of the most respectable families in this city. For particulars enquire at the printing office of John W Fenno.

October 19. *4t

STAMPS.

Pursuant to the Act of Congress, passed on the ninth day of July, 1798, entitled "An Act to provide for the valuation of lands and dwelling houses and the enumeration of slaves within the United States,"—NOTICE is hereby given, that the first meeting of the Commissioners under the said Act, for the state of Pennsylvania, will be held on Monday, the twenty second day of October next, at the borough of Reading, in the said state.

C. READ,
Commissioner first named.

Reading, Sept. 8, 1798.

Canal Lottery, No. II.

Considerably more than Half Drawn.

Draws twice a week, every Monday & Tuesday

TICKETS For Sale, Seven Dollars each, at WILLIAM BLACKBURN's Lottery and Brokers office, No. 64 South Second-street, where check books are kept for examination and registering in this, City of Washington No. 2. and Paterson Lotteries and information where Tickets may be had in most of the Lotteries authorised by law in any of the States of the Union.

STATE OF THE WHEEL.

One prize	10,000 dollars	10,000
Five	4,000	20,000
Two	2,000	4,000
Nine	1,000	9,000
Nineteen	500	9,500
Forty-four	200	8,800

With a full proportion of the one hundred and of the fifty dollar prizes—the price of tickets will soon rise, particularly on account of the five 4,000 dollar prizes that remain in the wheel until the last day of drawing.

☞ Note, the business of a Broker duly attended to in all its branches at the above office

may 24 w&stf

FOREIGNERS

MAY, by virtue of an act passed at November session 1791, hold by deed, or by will, lands in that part of Maryland called the district of Columbia; and the same may be transmitted to, and inherited by their heirs, &c. as if they were citizens.

Within the district of Columbia, upon the eastern branch of Potomack, opposite squares No. 1124, and 1131 in the city Washington, are 360 acres of reserved wood land *for sale*. Its advantages are numerous, possessing three or four elegant heights, many fine springs, and an abundance of timber, principally white oaks. For a dock or ship yard, no position can boast of equal benefits, having two coves, with narrow entrances, from which at an easy expence, tide water might be excluded, and docks sunk, large enough to receive vessels of any size.

Wishing to retain an interest in the property, I would prefer selling an undivided half or three eighths.

GEORGE FRENCH.

For terms apply to Mr. Charles Minifee, Union street, Philadelphia, or Mr. Robert Walsh, Baltimore. July 23. *aw6w

CASTOR OIL

Is much wanted; Those who have it to dispose of will find a ready sale by applying to any of the Apothecaries.

Madeira Wine.

A few pipes of remarkably fine MADEIRA WINE fit for immediate use, and at a reduced price—For sale by

JAMES YARD

july 26. eotf

☞ The Health Office is kept open night and day, at the City Hall, where every necessary convenience is procured for removing the sick and burying the dead.

WILLIAM ALLEN.

Health Office, September 29.

Relief of the Poor.

THE undermentioned persons are appointed by concurrent resolutions of the boards of managers of the Marine and City Hospitals and guardians of the poor for the purpose of relieving such of their fellow citizens whose situations render it improper for them to remove to the encampments.

John Kehr,	*Peter Barker,*
Peter Miercken,	*John Hutchinson,*
Alexander Ott,	*William Stevenson,*
Thomas Allibone,	*John James,*
Edward Garrigues,	*Thomas Savery,*
Stephen Maxfield,	*Rhea King,*
Nathan A Smith,	*Paschal Hollingsworth*
Daniel Doughty,	*John Teas.*

By order of the board of Managers of the Marine and City Hospital.

Wm. JONES, President.

Attest,

Timothy Paxson, Clerk.

By order of the board of Guardians of the poor.

PETER MIERCKEN, *President.*

—

THE committee appointed by the above resolution for the relief of such persons, whose situations render it impracticable to remove their families to the tents, being ready to enter upon the important duties of their appointment; inform the public that they will meet on the 2d, 4th and 6th days of each week, from 3 to 6 o'clock, at the Senate Chamber in the State house, where the indigent of the above class will be relieved, upon producing certificates from one or more respectable inhabitants who continue to reside in the city or suburbs, that their families are in such a situation as to render it improper to remove them to the tents.

The committee being sensible that no endeavours will be lacking in the committees who superintend the encampments, to make the temporary residence of the poor as inhabitants who removed to them as comfortable as possible; and believing that the removal of them from the city, may, under Providence, be the means of stopping the prevailing disorder; are desirous as much as possible to encourage it; and therefore most earnestly request their fellow citizens to recommend none to them, but such families, who from sickness or other important considerations, are improper objects to receive the public benevolence at the encampments.

ED. GARRIGUES, President.

Peter Barker, *Secretary.*

Philadelphia, 9th mo. 19th, 98.

—

New Encampment.

THE Committee who superintend the encampment at Master's Place near the Mill Pond, on the Germantown road, about two miles from the city, respectfully inform their country friends that they stand in need of an immediate supply of vegetables and straw, for the use of those distressed citizens who are flying from the present calamity. The committee flatter themselves that the same liberality will be found in the farmer, and others, to supply this encampment, as has been to that on the Commons near Schuylkill, both having the same landable object in view.

John Inskeep
Jon. Robeson
Isaac W. Morris } Committee.

Camp, Master's Place,
September 10, '98.

Foreign Advices.

[PER THE LATE ARRIVALS FROM CORK.]

—

LONDON, Sept. 1 to 9.

His majesty, by the advice of his privy council, has been pleased to order the following declaration to be issued. The unjust aggressions of the persons exercising the governments of those parts of Italy, to which the order of Council refers, demand that they should be treated as enemies of this country.

At the Court at St. James's, the 29th of August, '98, present, the King's most excellent majesty in Council.

Whereas, by the unjust aggression of the persons exercising the powers of government in France, now in hostility with his majesty, many parts of Italy have been forcibly taken possession of, and the ancient governments erected under the influence of their councils, for the purpose of aiding more effectually their designs against the common interests of Europe, and specially for the prosecution of their hostile intentions against the commerce, navigation, and property of his majesty's faithful subjects:—And whereas divers acts, injurious to the just rights of his majesty and to the interests of these kingdoms, have in consequence been committed; his majesty is pleased to declare (by and with the advice of his privy council), that such parts of the coasts of the Mediterranean as are occupied by the arms of the said persons exercising the powers of government in France, or are subject to the government of persons acting notoriously under their influence and direction, and especially the coasts and ports of Genoa and those of the territory of the Pope, shall be considered as in a state of hostility with his majesty; and all his majesty's subjects and others are required to treat and consider the inhabitants and subjects thereof as his majesty's enemies.

W. FAWKENER.

—

There is reason to believe that our squadron in the Mediterranean, and the reinforcements which government intends to send to that quarter, will give us such a preponderance in those seas, as to strike awe into our enemies, and inspire our friends with confidence. The above measure, therefore, combined with the preparations made by the king of Naples to be on his guard against any surprise which may be attempted by his perfidous ally, will open ports to our ships, where they may take shelter or get fresh provisions. It will also probably prevent the second armament, now fitting out at Toulon, from being able to join the first; and thus intercept the latter from returning to port from whence it sailed.

The French papers say, that the sluices of the Texel are in a most alarming condition, and that there prevails at present a strong fermentation amongst the inhabitants of Zealand, the coasts of which are threatened by the English with an immediate descent.

The neutral packet boat Mar[illegible] the morning of the 3d inst. at Dover, on board of which was major general Coote, accompanied by Mr. Jarvis, surgeon of Margate, and major general England. They have parole permission from the Directory to remain three months in England, then to return and deliver themselves up as prisoners of war in France. They left the citadel of Lisle on the 31st ult. at which time the officers and men of the artillery, of the detachment of guards, of the 23d and 49th regiment of foot, as well as the officers and men of his majesty's navy, were in good health. The greater part of those wounded at Ostend are recovered, and have joined their respective corps.

The minister of the French marine has addressed a letter to the naval commanders in the several ports of France, on the subject of the loss of la Sensible man of war, in which he makes use of the following language:

"It is time that the navy should know, that it is not enough to justify the loss of a ship, that it surrenders to superior force; it is necessary that a long, and obstinate, and a terrible resistance should alleviate the sorrow of a defeat, and soften the regret of the republic. The executive directory will not suffer themselves to be seduced by any consideration repugnant to this determination, which I now communicate to you. It will give its confidence only to officers who shall deserve it by talents and courage."

—

On the 17th of last month the city of Terracina, on the northern confines of Naples, was taken by assault by the French and Polish troops. Four stand of colours, placed on the ramparts of citadel, were taken, but that of Naples escaped. Several of the Poles, including a major, and a great many French officers and soldiers, were killed.—The loss of the rebels was very considerable.

Lord Aylmer, who is left in France among the English forces who were captured at Ostend, is a young nobleman of great worth and most promising talents, and whose military ardour is likely to render him a distinguished ornament to British service.

The Bishop of Derry lately attempted to make his escape from the castle of Milan, but having been unsuccessful, he and two associates were put into close confinement.

The neglect of Admiral Nelson and General Buonaparte in not sending intelligence of their proceedings, has irritated the public to such a degree that nothing less will appease them than the death of both these heroes—which accordingly has been confidently believed for some days past. In consideration only of Nelson's former services, Buonaparte was made to die first. This it is to trifle with an *indulgent public!*

Yesterday a letter was received from an Officer on board the Channel fleet, dated off Brest, the 19th July, of which the following is an extract:

"The whole of the Channel fleet, under the command of Admiral Lord Bridport, are at this moment in sight of the French fleet, at anchor in Brest harbour. We count with exactness twelve line of battle ships, nine frigates, several corvettes and gunboats, at anchor; and yesterday afternoon we plainly discovered two sail of the line, two frigates, and a corvette, under weigh, not more than two gun shot from the headmost of our ships, which I am sorry to say, were in a place of perfect security, being protected by a range of batteries. But a still more mortifying circumstance is, that we perceive at this moment about thirty sail of merchant vessels, not more than five miles from us, going into Brest, not one of which, I fear, it will be practicable either to take or destroy. The fleet at anchor shew at present no inclination to come out and meet us. We have however, certain information, that an expedition has been fitted out for Ireland, consisting of four sail of the line and six frigates; and I have no doubt of the ships which we saw under weigh yesterday being intended to form a part of this force. It is with regret I add, that great apprehensions are entertained of their having escaped in the course of the night through the passage of Raz. Some unpleasant discoveries respecting the intentions of the Irishmen on board several of our ships, have lately been made; but happily their designs, which were of a most shocking nature, were effectually frustrated by their timely detection."

Tippoo Saib's cannon foundery is a very curious instance of the perfection to which the natives of India have arrived in the casting of iron and brass guns. Tippoo is certainly indebted to the French for the knowledge of this art, which is perfected with such accuracy as to challenge the workmanship of all Europe. The Marquis Cornwallis brought from Seringapatam, in the Swallow packet, two very beautiful brass cannon, of Tippoo's casting, the muzzles and arms of which represent the heads of tygers very characteristically executed.

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PLYMOUTH-DOCK, Aug 30.

This morning a signal was made from his Majesty's ship Cambridge, and repeated by the Cæsar, in Cawsand bay, for the execution of six men for mutiny on board the last ship: they were United Irishmen; their names, Lawrence Buckley, John Desmond, Michael Butler, John Cotton, Bartholomew Duff, and John Mahon; they were hung between eleven and twelve o'clock.

Arrived, his Majesty's ship Captain, of 74 guns, Capt. Aylmer.

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PARIS, August 29.

The accounts of Neckar's arrival at Paris are false.

Of Buonaparte there are various accounts, which agree only in the event of his having landed at Alexandria.

The following account of it is given in a letter from Toulon of the 26th of August.

"On the 16th of August, Joseph Raffello, a Ligurian, Capt. of the Belle Antoniette, bound from Tunis, made oath as follows:

"On the 12th of July a Barbary Corsair, [illegible] on its passage from Alexandria to Algiers. The said Corsair, having reached Tunis a few days after, positively declared to the Dey, that Buonaparte, his squadron and convoy, had happily arrived and landed at Alexandria."

It appears by the report of the Committee of Finance, that the public expenditure for the next year, amounts to 60,000,000 livres Tournois, and that the arrears of taxes for the last and this current year, amounts to 1,389,000,000 livres Tournois, which deficit forms a bad omen for the ways and means of next year.

—

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 27.

The news of the arrival and landing of the French army, under general Buonaparte, in Egypt, was first brought by the captain of a merchant ship with the Austrian flag.

The intelligence was received by our court and ministry with great surprise.—The French charge d'affairs, citizen Ruffin, was immediately after sent for to a conference, which for the length of time it lasted was quite unexampled, as it continued 14 hours, from before noon 'till midnight. The result is not exactly known, but it is said, that citizen Ruffin, expressly declared that the expedition of Buonaparte was undertaken exclusively against England, the most implacable enemy of France, and by no means against the territories of the Turkish emperor; that the directory of the French republic would hold sacred the interests of the Porte, and faithfully observe the existing treaties.

In the mean time, our government has issued orders that all our ships of war shall immediately be made ready for sea; and the workmen in our arsenals and dock-yards are considerably increased; and orders have been sent to all the coasts of our European and Asiatic territories to recruit our navy with sailors, and even press such as shall refuse to serve the state at this critical time.

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London, September 8.

If the French display a fondness for novelty in adopting the words *budget, ways and means*, and *supplies* for the year, in their financial system, they have also the merit of following it up with more singularity in matter of fact. One of their regular items in their *ways and means* is stated to consist of "*contributions to be levied on conquered countries*," which are to give a sum of about 14 millions sterling. This revenue is to be raised on countries entered into France, under the express declaration of restoring them to liberty and independence!!!

The Editor of L'Echo makes the following observations upon the bill which has passed the American Congress for annulling the treaties formerly concluded between France and the United States:—"Since the American government have thus abolished those treaties, France has a right to demand from that government the reimbursement of the expences she incurred to establish American independence. By an article of the treaty of alliance between France and the United States, the French government could make no demands of this kind while that treaty continued in force."

Sir Thomas Williams, in the Endymion, having been detached by Admiral Kingsmill to convoy the outward bound West-India fleet to a certain latitude, on his return home, on the 27th ult. in lat. 46, 20, he fell in with the Sophie, French corvette, of 20 guns, and 130 men. On the same day he re captured the American brig Mayflower, from Lisbon to London; and also the Britannia, extra ship, from Bengal to London, laden with indigo, cotton and sugar, valued at upwards of 60,000l sterling.

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PLYMOUTH, September 5.

The whole of the Lancashire regiment of militia are now on board the Haarlem, Experiment and Druid; they are a fine body of men, and nearly one thousand strong; the ships are quite ready for sea, and are lying with their fore-top sailsloose, as signal for sailing; but the wind blows so strong at W. S. W. that it is impossible for them to get under weigh.

The Frenchmen that were captured on board the Decade frigate, and Mercure and Colombe privateers, are now landing: they will make an addition to the many thousand prisoners that are in this port already, of near 570 men.

The Decade is now about to go up to Hamoaze; she is a very fine frigate, and one of the largest class: is pierced for 44 guns, but when captured had only 34 on board; the other 10, the Frenchmen say, they left at Cayenne; she has on board a quantity of specie, supposed to be to the value of nearly 5000l. This frigate carried out from Bourdeaux 300 banished priests, together with Monsieur Barthelemy and Gen. Pichegru, who were landed at Cayenne; she is commanded by Citizen Villeneuve, a chief de escadre, and carries a broad pendand at the main-top-gallant-mast head.

TENTS.

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The Committee who superintend the Tents on the Banks of Schuylkill,

BEG leave to acquaint their amiable female donors, that their prompt industry and unparalelled liberality have been so abundantly bestowed, as to enable them to request no further marks of their benevolence in the article of Infant and Small Childrens Cloathing: any more Donations will be thankfully received, so as to provide for the ages of from four to twelve years.

They cannot find language energetic enough to thank them; but when they are informed that they have put it in the power of the Committee to clothe the naked, save the shivering child from perishing, and to send the infant *warm*, and the mother *happy* away, their own benevolent and feeling hearts will afford them the best of gratifications.

By order of the committee,

PETER MIERCKEN, *Chairman.*

[illegible], Oct. 24, 1798.

For Sale, or Charter,

THE DANISH BRIG

LOUISA,

NOW lying at Burlington, a very fast sailer.—For terms apply to

JACOB SHOEMAKER.

WHO HAS FOR SALE,

Her cargo, of about 2,000 bushels of St. Martin's Salt.

10 mo. 24th, '98 dtot.

To be sold or Rented,

THE subscriber's house, No. 78, Walnut street, with a cellar and two stables—Possession of the house will be given early in November—the stables and cellar immediately.

GEORGE MEAD.

October 24, § tf

☞ The Office of the Mayor of the City of Philadelphia, is held for the present at the State House in the Court room. Oct. 18.

PRINTING WORK,

Of Every Kind,

EXECUTED AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE,

At the OFFICE *of the* GAZETTE *of the* UNITED STATES,

And forwarded agreeably to direction, any where in the vicinity of the city.

Oct. 13. dtf.

☞ The Subscribers have removed for the present from Penn street to Eleventh street, between Filbert and High-streets.

Willings & Francis.

august 9 d2w

☞ Any person in the neighbourhood of Germantown desirous of effecting Insurances at the Office of the Insurance Company of the state of Pennsylvania, now opened at the North West Corner of Ninth and Market streets, may know the terms by leaving an enquiry at the house of Samuel W. Fisher, Esq. in Germantown

august 13. § 1w

Artillerists Pocket Companion.

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Just Published,

A SYSTEM for the Discipline of the Artillery of the United States of America, or the Young Artillerists Pocket Companion,

By Colonel STEVENS,

An officer in the Artillery through the whole of the late revolution, and since in the militia—price 1 dollar and 121-2 cents. Sold by ROBERT CAMPBELL & Co. (lately removed from No. 40. South Second Street, to No. 30. Chesnut street) who have for sale, a very general assortment of Books and Stationary on the very lowest terms, by wholesale and retail.

august 1 *3t

☞ *The Subscribers to this Gazette residing in, and near Germantown, are respectfully informed, that their papers will be forwarded (daily) to Mr. Samuel Richardet, in Germantown; where a list of their names will be left.*

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,
THURSDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 25.

The unshackled American, justly inflated with high ideas of the destinies of his country, must feel his soul swell with honest pride, as he surveys the impression made by the spirit and constancy of his country, upon the councils of the proud European oppressors. To the bold and decided stand made by the American government, against the tyranny of France, is solely to be attributed that general rising of the nations, which suffering humanity so long called for in vain, 'till America rose in arms, and pointed the nations of the earth, to the path of honour, safety and glory.

—

What a fund of reflections upon the fate of nations does the fall of Rome give rise to! Rome, which filled the world with her arms, which enlightened at the time she enslaved mankind, has sunk at last into the arms of a conqueror, an easy, unresisting prey. Her papal power, which could have brought kings from the furthest ends of the earth to kneel before it, which could make a monarch a solitary being among his subjects, and strip him by a few words of all happiness and authority; which could have called millions of swords from their scabbards, to revenge a look that threatened it with insult, has been annihilated without a struggle, and not a sigh of regret is breathed by any one at its fate.

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The Society of Antiqarians in England, have found a delicious treat, the Roman coins lately discovered in the urn ploughed up near Rottingdean. The coins are nearly 1000 in number, and are all copper. They represent likenesses of various usurpers of the Roman Empire, from the time of Valerian, and are supposed to have lain buried about 1500 years.

—

The sacrifice which cardinal Maury has been obliged to make, has been great indeed: he has been forced to abandon two Sees; the first famous for good wine, and the second for beautiful women. Probably he dined in one, and slept in the other.

—

The falsehoods which the French Government circulated respecting the treatment of prisoners in England, have involved them in a difficulty which probably they did not foresee. If they had calculated the weight of the burden which the maintenance of their own prisoners would throw upon their shoulders, they probably would not have risked so expensive a humbug. They certainly are fairly taken in.

If the French, as they pretend, interfere in the affairs of Switzerland only to assist the cause of liberty, they should at least have avoided the scandalous indecency of forcing the Swiss to accept a Constitution manufactured without their assistance, and brought forward without their consent.—This forced circulation of their wares will not take.—Constitutions are not proper articles to be prepared by patent or vended by monopoly.

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Thursday the 15th day of November, is appointed a Thanksgiving Day, throughout the state of New-Hampshire.

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MEDICAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND.

The following extract, illustrative of the liberality of this Society, is from a Paris print.

THE Physicians and Surgeons of the Military Hospital in Basse-terre, Guadaloupe, had sent to the late Commission of Health at Paris, a small box containing the scalp of a young Negro, in which were found three needles. The frigate which was to have carried this curiosity to France was taken by the English, and the box was sent to the Medical Society of London. This Society, considering it their duty to forward the box to the institution for which it had first been intended, transmitted it to the commissioner for the exchange of French prisoners, accompanied by the following letter from their president.

"The Society, conceiving that men of letters are always in a state of reciprocal union and friendship, have imposed upon me, as their president, the agreeable task of transmitting to you the packet which will be delivered with this note.

"With the most ardent wishes for the promotion of science, and for the tranquility and the happiness of every country, particularly of yours, which has of late so greatly contributed to extend the bounds of human knowledge, I have the honour to be, &c. &c."

This is not the first time that the national institute has received proofs of the spirit of fraternity which animates the English philosophers, and which has surmounted the barriers placed between the two nations by political disputes.

From Russel's Gazette.

ONE of the wisest measures ever adopted by our general government, is that by which we are disconnected with the perfidious French nation, whose character of punic faith, generally applied to her under the monarchy, has been so firmly established by her conduct since she assumed the republican form—a form so unsuitable to her frivolous disposition, that no change of conduct will ever alter it. Duplicity has been, and ever will be a leading trait in the political character of her rulers; whether a popular or monarchical government prevails. Of this the whole world has long been convinced, and every day's intercourse with them confirms the fact, by evidence too powerfully demonstrative to be resisted. The United States in particular have reason to know it. Ever since the detestable French revolution, have the agents of that nation, as well at home as here, been pursuing steps invariably militating against our welfare & tranquility. To the virtuous firmness of our government alone it is that we are indebted for a continuance of our political existence, and not to the hollow professions of a set of hypocrites, or their partizans among us, the treacherous Judas's of America; who, for money, or from predilection to a hostile nation, would betray their country's best interests into the hands of her most inveterate enemy.

It was to be expected that Talleyrand, and the other members of the French government, would endeavour to shift the blame of a rupture, from their own shoulders upon us. They have represented our commissioners as inaccessible, and intrenching themselves in etiquette—while it is known that every effort they made to be received, was fruitless. Wearied at last with a series of indignity and humiliation, to which the envoys of no other nation under heaven would have submitted, they have quit the inhospitable soil, and except one, all safe in America—and now, this hypocrite Talleyrand, and his coadjutors in iniquity, are labouring to establish an opinion, that the whole blame of failure is ours! No man, but a blind jacobin, or a venal slave, can be imposed on by artifices so gross; and none but villains accustomed to practice the vilest arts, and to cram the most evident absurdities down the throats of others in their power, could expect to be credited when asserting falsehoods so palpable. Yet, after all the provocations they are continually accumulating on us, they profess a desire to live in peace with us! But as we are now separated, may the God of goodness eternally preclude a second connection; for their friendship is only for the purpose of treachery—and their fraternal embraces—death!

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Nothing can be more striking than the contrast between the condition of the Genevians under the royal Governments of France and their wretched oppressive state under the French Republic. Louis XIVth at the height of his power made no attempt upon the independence of this city, though it had dared after the revocation of the edict of Nantz, to open an asylum to the French fugitives. He feared to tarnish his glory by encroaching on the weakest of his neighbours. The little Republic was permitted to exist and to flourish at the side of the great Monarchy, to be enriched by its losses, and receive into its bosom French subjects, branded as rebels. The degree of prosperity is well known, which this city attained by her commerce, her learning, her freedom, and the patriotism of her inhabitants, bordering on enthusiasm. She acquired a fame in Europe almost incredible, when we consider her means and limits. There is scarcely a branch of literature and philosophy for which some of her citizens have not been distinguished.

At the birth of the French Republic, it would seem Geneva was entitled to enjoy the greatest possible security. So much respect for the rights of man! so many declarations in favour of the independence of the people! so much predilection for popular governments! Liberty herself stood appalled at the voice of these French enthusiasts, who in the fervor of their zeal talked of nothing less than the enfranchisement of whole nations. These boasted Republicans could not suffer the existence of one little Republic. These hypocritical avengers of the crimes of Kings destroyed that independence which even Kings respected.

—

A relation of a voyage has lately been published in London, undertaken by four Portuguese merchantmen in the year 1793, for the purpose of exploring an island discovered the preceding year. Two circumstances of this voyage may prove interesting to our readers: the first is, that after a successful navigation of seven months having reached the island of Meio, they discovered on one of the rocks of that island, the words "La Peyrouse, 1792." Other names on the same rock, prove that the Portuguese were there in the year 1567. After their departure from Meio, they fell in with an island which they call the "Unfortunate," because they learned there from a seaman belonging to M. Peyrouse's ship's company, that the vessel of that celebrated and unfortunate navigator, was burnt at sea about 18 months before.

The second circumstance is very extraordinary, if true. The relator pretends that the Portuguese found in an island which they call Hospital Land, a colony of French emigrants, who flying from the horrid scenes of the revolution, have been conducted to this abode, where nature is lavish of all her gifts. It is added, that the colony is already in a flourishing state, and those who would go and join them, would be well received in this hospitable island; all that would be necessary would be to make up their budgets of all kinds of tools, particularly instruments of agriculture.

—

Baltimore, October 22.

By letter from Augusta in Georgia, we have information of a severe frost during the nights of the 28th and 29th ultimo, which has destroyed a considerable part of the cotton and tacco crops.

By letters from Savannah, we learn, that the caterpillars have, along the sea-shore destroyed the crops of cotton, and left very few plantations uninjured.

—

A gentleman who left Pittsburgh about the 1 instant, informs, that Albert Gallatin, is elected for Member to Congress, by a majority of 1740 votes.

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We learn that Joshua Seney, Esq. lately elected to represent the 7th district in Congress, died on Saturday last; in consequence of which another election will take place.

PETER BLIGHT

Has removed his Counting House to his House in the northern Liberties near Nice Town, Germantown road. august 21.

PARODY

Of Dr. Dwight's "COLUMBIA."

COLUMBIA, Columbia, to discord arise,
The world whelm in blood, and wage war with the skies;
Fair GALLIA COMMANDS THEE; with rapture behold,
What millions of cut-throats thy borders enfold.
Thy reign is the last, most licentious of time,
Inviting the rascals from every clime.
Let the deeds of the east ever crimson thy name,
Be liberty, plunder, and murder, thy fame.

To conquest and slaughter while Frenchmen aspire,
Drown nations in blood, and wrap cities in fire;
Thy heroes, with them, in fraternity blend,
The murdering rights of mankind to defend.
The world is thy country, and nature thy law,
No religion, no God, shall inspire thee with awe;
On faction's broad basis thy empire shall rise,
And order o'erturn, in the world and the skies.

Thy sons shall for science in newspapers seek,
Neglect their own language for Latin and Greek;
New bards and new sages unceasingly try
To prove law a curse and religion a lie.
To thee of all filth the vile sewer designed,
Shall fly from all nations, the dregs of mankind;
Here, grateful to Satan, all vices shall bring,
For which their own country condemn'd them to swing.

Thy fair ones shall even their brothers transcend,
In striving all nature in chaos to blend;
All order disdaining, give loose to desire,
Profane pious Hymen, and put out his fire;
With all the sweet lurements of Venus refin'd,
A la Greque their loose robes shall flow wanton in wind;
What nature dares make they'll unblushingly show,
With lust and with rapture, to teach life to glow.

No fleet shall assist thee thy power to display,
But the mandates of Gallia thy sons must obey,
Let one or five tyrants the government keep,
Thy land is her pasture, thy sons are her sheep.
Thy soldiers as numerous as sands on the shore,
Thy fat glebe shall husband, and learn war no more;
And thy stout hearted seamen the ocean shall toil
To France to convey all the fruit of thy soil.

Thus, as down a drear lane by a grog shop I strayd,
The moon with a dismal black cloud was array'd,
The world to the sweets of repose had retir'd;
A gang of wild demos, with whiskey inspir'd,
While scents from the dock flow'd infectious along,
Kept their orgies infernal, and bellowing sung,
"Columbia, Columbia, to discord arise,
"The world whelm in blood and wage war with the "skies."

SONNET.

[*From Southey's travels in Spain.*]

ANOTHER mountain yet! I tho't this brow
Had surely been the summit; but they rise
Hill above hill, amid the incumbent skies,
And mock my labor. What a giddy height?
The roar of yonder stream that foams below,
Meets but at fits mine ear: ah me—my sight
Shrinks from this upward toil, and sore oppress,
Sad, I bethink me of my home of rest.
Such is the lot of man. Up life's steep road
Painful he drags, beguiling the long way
With many a vain thought on the future day;
With *Peace* to sojourn in her calm abode.
Poor Fool of Hope! that hour will never come
Till *Time* and *Care* have led thee to the tomb.

[*From SOUTHEY'S Travels in Spain.*]

FATIGUED and faint, with many a step and slow,
This lofty mountain's pathless side I climb,
Whose head, high towering o'er the waste sublime,
Bounded my distant vision; far below,
Yon docile beasts plod patient on their way,
Circling the long ascent. I pause, and now
On this smooth rock my languid limbs I lay,
And taste the grateful breeze, and from my brow
Wipe the big dews of toil. Oh! what a sweep
Of landscape lies beneath me! hills on hills,
And rock-pil'd plains, and vallies bosom'd deep,
And ocean's dim immensity, that fills
The ample gaze. Yonder is that huge height
Where stands the holy convent; and below
Lies the fair glen, whose broken waters flow,
Making such pleasant murmurs as delight
The lingering traveller's ear. Thus on my road
Most sweet it is to rest me, and survey
The goodly prospect of the journey'd way;
And think of all the pleasures it bestowed.
Not that the pleasant scenes past, are dearest,
But looking joyful on to that abode
Where PEACE and LOVE await me, oh! most dear!
Even so when age's wintry hour shall come
We shall look back on many a well-spent year,
Not grieving at the irrevocable doom
Of mortal man, or sad that the cold tomb
Must shrine our common relics; but most blest
In holy hope of our eternal home.

BOSTON, Oct. 20.

—

TRANSLATED,

For the Centinel, from Dutch papers, furnished us by captain Gale.

Trieste, August 8.

The compleat destruction of the French fleet is confirmed by number of late informations.—The 5th of August the English fleet overtook the French fleet in the waters of Candia. Nelson having previously dispatched some of his vessels, had but 13 sail of the line; while Buonaparte's fleet consisted of 17. Two days the fleets were unable to come to an action, it being a dead calm. On the 8th the wind blowed fresh from the westward, when the English admiral broke the French line and cut off 8 vessels, one of which was the admiral's vessel, the *L'Orient* of 120 guns, on board of which was general Buonaparte. After a terrible battle, in which Nelson was mortally wounded, the 8 French vessels were taken, and Buonaparte had to deliver up to Nelson his sword, as a prisoner of war. When the English learned the death of their admiral they got enraged and no quarters were given; thus numbers of transport ships were sunk, the other flying French vessels were pursued, and the 11th of July the English effected a great destruction amongst them.

—

Venice, August 10.

Six French frigates, who escaped the fate of the Toulon fleet, have arrived in Moreu, in a most shattered condition, and totally unfitted for action. In other harbors of the Mediterranean have likewise arrived several damaged French vessels of war. Some French vessels arrived at Candia, and all their crews and officers were immediately killed by the inhabitants.

Immediately after the action, the English took possession of the island of Carigo.

During the action Buonaparte had three reinforcements of men brought on board the L'Orient, from which may be concluded how great the slaughter on board his ship must have been.

Buonaparte expressed himself frequently during the action; such a cannonade I did never hear in my life. The misfortunes of the French fleet may in a great measure, be ascribed to their vessels being manned with a rabble of Maltesians, Venetians, Romans, Cisalpines, &c. who not knowing or minding their duty, thus contributed to the unsuccessful event.

August 11.

Captains arrived this day from Zante, confirm the news of Nelson's victory over Buonaparte. This news has caused a revolution at Malta, Corfu, Zephalonia and Zante.

August 12.

It is reported that the Maltesians have revolted against the French, and killed the greatest part of 7000 French inhabitants of that island.

Cologn, August 30

On the 28th inst our whole garrison marched to Giessen. We have now here only four companies of a new corps, which arrived a few days since, and do duty with the city guard. The 8th regiment of dragoons has marched through Brussels for the Rhine, and will be followed by 3,000 men. Great quantities of artillery and ammunition are in readiness at Lisle and Bouay for the same destination.

Letters from the frontiers of Italy, dated the 14th of August, state a war between France and Naples, as certain. The French are forming two armies in Italy—the one to act against his Sicilian majesty—the other is assembling near Piacenza.

—

Bern, August 17.

Yesterday the two French camps near this city were hastily broken up, and several half brigades marched with all speed for the frontiers of the Grisons. Other bodies of troops will follow with forced marches. The head quarters will be removed to Sargans.

—

Paris, August 17.

Several bodies of cavalry, of the army of the Rhine have received orders to march for Italy.

—

A Hamburgh paper of September 1st, observing on the letter of gen Washington, accepting of the lieutenant-generalcy of the new American army, "FILLS the world with a confidence against the French it never before knew."

—

Extract of a letter from an American in England, dated Sept 1st, 1798.

"I re-echo what you relate of the politics of America. Never was there a man like Washington, whom so many circumstances have combined to raise above all the rest of the world.—He is almost worshipped even in this country. His letter on accepting his appointment, and the President's answers to the addresses, have been printed in every paper. By calling forth the venerable and able founders and supporters of our liberty, our cause is rendered doubly interesting. Thank Heaven, the friendship of our allies is exposed, while the spirits of our first warriors animate us. We and England are the only nations who have seasonably shown a proper resentment of injuries; a proper contempt and detestation of a government, which subsists by plunder and fear. The sovereign people of France, are truly to be pitied! The legislative corps are about establishing again a Salt Tax, equal to the antient Gabelle!!

"The French have thrown a few troops into Ireland—but too late—and in a firm, peaceable part of the country. How happens it, that these enthusiastic revolutionizers fancy the whole world in love with them? And so misinformed with regard to that country and our own."

Gazette Marine List.

—

Norfolk, Oct. 18.

Arrived,

Ship	Martin, Colley	London
	Industry, Rudd	do
	Juno, Barrett,	do
	Charles Carter, Bell	do
	Roba & Betsey, Nimmo	Bristol
	Flora, Colley	Liverpool
Brig	Europe, Kenon	Newcastle
	ABC, Lepellay	Guernsey
	Enterprize, Servally	do
Schr	Antelope, Robinson	Londonderry
Sloop	Thomas & Sally, Gilbert,	Cayco's
	Faithful William, Tynes,	Bermuda

—

The London gazettes from the first to the 9th of September, contain accounts of the following vessels being captured from the French by British cruizers:

By the Phæton, capt. Stopford—A French ship privateer of 20 guns and 132 men, called the Le Mercure: quite a new vessel, copper bottomed.

By the Magnanime, capt. De Courcy—La Catombe of 12 guns and 64 men.

By the Naiad, capt Pierpont—Le Decade of 44 guns and 336 men, from Cayenne; also, a French settee privateer, named La Tigre, of 8 carriage guns and 8 swivels, and 53 men.

The Britannia English extra India ship, from Bengal to London, valuably laden, taken by the Le Huron French privateer.

La Sophie French privateer, of 20 guns and 130 men.

The May Flower, of New-York, from Lisbon to London, taken by the Le Telemaque French cutter.

By the Hazard, capt Butter field—Le Neptune of 24 guns and 42 men, having on board 270 troops from the Isle of France.

DONATIONS,

Received at the Encampment at Master's place, for the use of the poor.

October 24.

Twenty-five dollars, from a gentleman, by the hand of Mr. John Inskeep.

—

October 25.

1025 lbs. of rye flour, and 22 lbs. bacon, from the inhabitants of Upper Hanover townships, Montgomery county, and collected by the Rev. John Theob. Faber.

65 dollars from the inhabitants of Newtown, Bucks county, forwarded by Mr. William Linton.

40 bushels potatoes, from an unknown person.

15 do. do. 6 sheep, 1 barrel cyder, and a waggon load straw from Mrs. Ann Decatur.

John Inskeep
Jona. Robeson,
Isaac W. Morris. } *Committee.*

DONATIONS,

Received at the Tents near Schuylkill, for the use of the Poor.

October 23.

One bundle babe clothes, from a person unknown, forwarded by Captain Slough.

Forty bushel potatoes, ten do. turnips, and fifty heads of cabbage from Mr. Samuel Pleasants.

One cask rice, one do barley, one barrel cheese, one keg sugar, one do. tea, and one box of chocolate, from Mr. Charles Harris. Second near Market-street.

—

October 24.

10 cwt. 2 qrs. of fat beef, 2 cwt. of rye flour 57 lb. bacon, two bags of apples and turnips, 21 1-2 bushel potatoes, 2 pigs, some veal, and 36 dollars, from Messrs. John Langrau and Abraham Pennele, collected by them from several of the inhabitants of Middletown township, Delaware county, forwarded by Mr. Benjamin Stokes.

6 dollars, from a person name unknown, forwarded by Mr. Benjamin Stokes.

100 dollars from a gentleman in Norfolk, Virginia, whose signature is A Mechanic.

20 dollars, from Mrs. Stephen Decatur.

1 bundle, containing 30 pieces cloathing, from Mr. Joseph Conrad, in Tryddiffen township.

20 loaves bread, from Mr. George Lowry.

Eight pieces of stamped cotton, each containing 2 yards, for babe clothes, from a person name unknown.

12 pieces of children's linnen, from a person unknown.

PETER MIERCKEN,
Southwark, Oct. 25. *Chairman.*

—

DONATION.

Received by the committee appointed to relieve the sick and infirm poor in the city.

From Thomas Wister and Josh. Wain, 19 cord of Wood.

From Henry Toland, 60 dollars.

By order of the committee,
EDW. GARRIGUES, President.
Attest,
P. BARKER, Clerk.
10th mo. 18th 1798.

CITY HOSPITAL REPORT.

From 24th to 25th October.

ADMITTED.

Nancy M'Intosh — Ezekiel Hoag
Mary Ann Waters — Jamit Weaver
Bernard Smith.

DIED—William Lucas.

Remaining in the Hospital, 48, 21 of whom are on the recovery.

Interred from city and suburbs 7
City Hospital 1

Total 8

PHILIP S. PHYSICK.
CHRISTOPHER DARRAH, *Steward.*
By order of the Board of Managers.
WILLIAM JONES, *President.*
Attest, TIMOTHY PAXSON, *Clerk.*

—

TWELVE new cases of the prevailing fever, reported for the last 24 hours, by 16 physicians.

List of all the Burials in the several Grave Yards of the City and Liberties of Philadelphia, as taken from the books kept by Clergymen, Sextons, &c.

[Collected for the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES, by *ROBERT PAXTON.*]

Names of the Burial Grounds.	Adult.	Child'r.
Christ Church	0	1
St. Peter's	0	1
St. Pauls	0	0
First Presbyterian	0	0
Second Presbyterian	0	0
Third Presbyterian	0	0
Scots Presbyterian	0	0
Associate Church	0	0
St. Mary's Church	1	0
Trinity Church	0	0
Friends'	0	0
Free Quakers'	0	0
Swedes'	0	0
German Lutheran	2	0
German Reformed Presbyterian	0	0
Moravians'	0	0
Baptists'	0	0
Methodists'	0	0
Universalists'	0	0
Jews'	0	0
City Hospital	8	0
Kensington	1	0
Coates's	0	0
Total for the last 24 hours	14	2

CUSTOM HOUSE,

Chester, 23d Oct.

NOTICE

To the MERCHANTS of Philadelphia.

The owners and consignees of goods by the William Penn, Philadelphia, Jane, Kingston, Amiable and other vessels lately arrived, are requested to forward to this Office as soon as possible, their respective entries and invoices, in order that permits for landing may be prepared, and ready to hand them, so soon as the returning health of the City will admit the vessels to go up. A due attention to this notice may be of convenience to the merchants, who probably will be desirous to receive their goods very expeditiously. GEO. LATIMER,
1ot *Collector.*

THE Owners of Goods on board the ship WILLIAM PENN, are informed that the Collector of the Customs will receive such invoices and entries as may be forwarded to him, and will make the necessary calculations and prepare the bonds so that permits may be granted immediately on the arrival of the ship at Philadelphia.
October 23. § 1w

Just imported in ships William Penn, Amiable and Jean, from London,

A quantity of Cannon, sizes 4, 6 & 9 lb. } with balls suitable.
Carronades, 12 lbs.
Musquets, Musquetoons, Cutlasses and Pistols, for ships use,
Rifled barreled Guns, Fowling Pieces, and Horseman's Pistols,
400,000 Flints, chiefly for muskets, in bags, } By the package only.
Regulation Light Dragoon Sabres, with Iron Scabbards, in cases of 50 each,
Light Cavalry Swords in Cases
Sabres, Swords and Cutlasses, with plated mounting
Ironmongery and Cutlery in casks, a general assortment—For Sale by
Thomas & Jno. Ketland,
Philad. October 25.

A CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.

JOHN A. SHAEFFER, of Philadelphia, who has for a few years past been in the southern States, has had the effrontery to draw several Bills of Exchange on Timothy Pickering, Esq. Secretary of State, and myself, and by that means has defrauded a number of persons of their money, deceiving them by an exhibition of letters and papers with the names affixed of divers public characters and reputable merchants highly recommendatory of said Shaeffer; to one of these papers I find my name subscribed, but I do not know the man; these are villainous forgeries! To prevent further imposition, I have to request the printers of Newspapers in the United States to publish this for the benefit of their fellow-citizens. SAMUEL MEREDITH,
Treasurer of the United States.
Trenton, New-Jersey, October 24, 1798.

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792

PROPOSALS,

BY THE

Insurance Company of North America.

For INSURANCE against FIRE, on Dwelling-Houses, Ware-Houses, and other Buildings (and on Goods contained in such Buildings) distant from Philadelphia, in the United States.

I. Common Insurances, on hazards of the first class, will be undertaken at a premium of about half per cent. per annum. For extra hazardous risques a larger premium will be required, which will vary according to circumstances, seldom exceeding one per cent. per annum; but in some instances, where the property insured is not only in itself extra hazardous, but rendered still more so by the vicinity of extra hazardous buildings and occupations, the premium demanded will be raised according to circumstances.

Houses and Ware-Houses, the walls and partitions of which are wholly of stone or brick, well constructed, so as to be guarded as well as may be against fires from within, and free from extra hazardous buildings and occupations in their neighborhood, will be deemed hazardous of the first class, and may be insured to their full value.

Also Goods and Merchandize, not of an extra hazardous kind, in casks, bales, or packages, deposited in such buildings, to an amount not exceeding 4000 dollars; but if more than this sum is required to be insured in one tenement, an additional premium will be required, in proportion to circumstances.

II. Insurances will also be made on buildings and goods extra hazardous, at premiums proportioned to the risque. But it is not easy to arrange these under particular heads or classes, so as to describe each with the necessary accuracy. Each case must therefore be decided upon according to the circumstances attending it; and these circumstances will, in general, appear from the description accompanying the application.

Buildings partly constructed of brick or stone, are preferable to those wholly wooden. And in both cases, the stile of building, how they are occupied, how they are situated, the neighboring buildings, and how occupied, are considerations to be taken into view. And with respect to goods, their tendency, whether from their nature, or from the manner in which they are exposed, either to commence or to increase an accidental fire, and their liability in such state to receive damage by wet, or by sudden and hasty removal, or to be stolen in time of confusion and hurry, are all circumstances of weight; and the premiums must be proportioned accordingly.

III. The following conditions are to be understood by the parties.

1st. The Insurance is not binding till the stipulated premium be paid; but it shall be deemed effectual from the time of such payment and acceptance thereof, whether the policy be immediately signed or not.

2d. Insurances may be renewed at the expiration of the term of the policy, without further expenses than the payment of the premium of the renewed term, the circumstances continuing the same as they were understood by the Insurers at the time the former insurance was made; but the payment of the premium is essential to such renewal; and if the party insured suffers any time to elapse after the expiration of the former insurance, before he pays a premium for the renewal, he is not insured during such time; nor can the insurance be renewed on the former policy but by computing the commencement of the renewal from the expiration of the former insurance. The subject of insurance may nevertheless be open to treaty for a new insurance.

3d. If any other insurance be made on the same property; it must be made known at the time of application, otherwise the policy made on such application will be void.

4th. Goods held in trust, or on consignment, may be insured as such in a separate policy; but they are not to be considered as insured otherwise.

5th. This company will not be liable or accountable for any loss or damage occasioned by any foreign invasion, or by any military or usurped force or by reason of any civil commotion; or occasioned by gunpowder, aquafortis or other thing of the like kind kept in the building, or amongst the property insured.

6th. Bills of Exchange, Bonds and other Securities, Title Deeds, Money, Bank and other promissory Notes, are not included in any insurance; nor are paintings, medals, jewels, gems, antique curiosities, or mirrors exceeding the value of twenty-five dollars each, to be considered as insured unless particularly mentioned and by special agreement.

7th. No insurance will be made for a shorter term than one year, nor for a longer term than seven years. Persons choosing to insure for seven years shall be allowed one year's premium by way of discount. One third of a years premium shall be abated in like manner on an insurance for three years.

8th. Losses sustained by fire on property insured, shall be paid in thirty days after due proof and liquidation thereof, without deduction.

A description of the property to be insured will be expected with each application, to be made by a master carpenter and signed by him, as well as by the owner of the building or applicant for insurance, and attested before a Notary or principal Magistrate, who will certify his knowledge of the parties and their credibility.

With respect to Houses and other Buildings.

1st. The site and position; describing the street or road on or near which the building stands; its contiguity to water, and other circumstances relative to the extinguishment of fire in case of accident; and particularly whether any and what fire companies are established, and engines provided, in the place or neighbourhood.

2d. The materials of which it is built, whether of brick, stone or wood, and what part of each, as well as to the outside walls as inside or partition walls, and their respective height and thickness; the style of the roof and of what materials; how secured by battlements or party walls; what kind of access to the top of the house and to the chimnies; whether any and what electric rods; the number and kind of fire places; and the kind of deposit for ashes.

3d. The dimensions of the building and how divided, and the style in which it is finished so as to enable indifferent persons to judge in what manner it is to be repaired or rebuilt in case of injury; the age and condition of the building, and how occupied, whether merely as a dwelling house, or for any other, and for what purpose; also an estimate of the value of the house or building independent of the ground.

4th. The situation with respect to other buildings or back buildings, whether adjoining or not, comprehending at least one hundred feet each way: what kind of buildings are within that distance, how built, of what materials, and how occupied or improved, whether as dwellings for private families or otherwise: whether any and what trade or manufactory is carried on, and particularly whether there be any extra hazardous articles used, or usually deposited in the house, or within the distance aforesaid, and of what kind.

Respecting *goods* in Houses, Warehouses, &c.

1. A general description of the building in which they are kept will be expected, similar in all respects, as to the danger from fire, with that required for Insurance on the buildings themselves.

2. A description of the kinds and nature of the goods, whether in casks or other packages, or opened; and whether displayed in whole pieces or in the usual form for retailing. And if the goods vary materially in kind, a general estimate of the value of each kind proposed to be insured; but in the last particular minuteness of description is not expected.

3. Articles of the following kinds are deemed extra hazardous, though in various degrees, in whatever building they may be placed, viz. pitch, tar, turpentine, rosin, wax, tallow, oil, inflammable spirits, sulphur, hemp, flax, cotton, dry goods of an inflammable kind opened.—Glass, china ware or porcelain, especially unpacked; Looking glasses, jewelery; and all other articles more than commonly inflammable, or more than commonly liable to injury by sudden removal or by moistures, or particularly obnoxious to theft on an alarm of fire.

Letters post paid, directed to the Secretary of the Board of Directors, will be duly attended to. An *order* for Insurance accompanied by the means of paying the premium, will be immediately executed on the premium being paid. If the application contain an *enquiry* only, it will be answered.

By order of the Board,
EBENEZER HAZARD, *Sec'ry.*
Office of the Insurance Company *of* North America; *Philad. Feb.* 1, 1798.
Feb. 14. 1amtf

Mills, Portage, &c.

TO BE LEASED FOR A TERM OF YEARS.

To be leased, for a term not less than three, nor more than seven years, a VALUABLE PROPERTY at the Seneca-Falls, in the county of Onondago, and state of New-York, on the Banks of the Seneca-river, two miles west of the Cayuga-ferry, and eleven miles east of Geneva.

This establishment consists of an excellent grist mill, saw mill, dwelling house, barn, and a portage or carrying place, with between thirty and forty acres of land, under good improvement, and as much more in the vicinity, as may be required for future improvement.

The grist mill is a handsome, new and well finished building, of 50 by 30 feet, 3 stories high and furnished with a run of excellent Burr stones and another of Esopus' stones, of the best quality—and the most approved boults, &c. calculated to make all the different qualities of flour for exportation or for home consumption: It is accessible by water from every part of the Cayuga lake and Seneca-river, as well as from the Seneca-lake—and from its situation, commands a very extensive and encreasing custom: The stream on which it stands, being the outlet of the Seneca-lake, the mill can never be in want of water; and as it has been kept working during the severest season of the last winter, it is not liable to be impeded by frost:

The saw mill is also new, situated on the same stream, now furnished with an ample stock of logs, of which a supply may at all times be procured by land or water, of the best quality:

The dwelling house is well calculated for the use of the miller, is new, and sufficiently large: The barn is about 40 feet square, and entirely new:

The portage is 3-4ths of a mile in length, along the Seneca-falls—over which were passed in the last year, nearly two hundred boats with their contents; this object is already productive of a handsome income, which must be increasing and permanent:

Among the many advantages of this situation, must be numbered the fertility of the surrounding country—being the best improved part of the county of Onondaga—the concentration of intercourse by land and water, the Genessee stateroad passing through it, as well as all water carriage to Geneva, and the counties of Ontario and Steuben; which renders it a most eligible stand for a Store or Tavern—The river and lakes abound in fish and fowl, and the country with deer and other game.

Besides the mills already erected at this place, it is calculated for any additional water works that may be found necessary—Fulling mill, bark mill tannery, forges, &c. may be erected at a small expence—Iron ore may be brought in boats from the Cayuga lake; and it is thought to abound in the neighborhood.

The stock on hand will be sold to the lessee, and the cattle, utensils, smith's forge, &c. may be sold or let the premises.

If a purchase should offer for the whole or an undivided part of the premises it will be sold.

For terms of sale or lease, apply to mr. WILHELMUS MYNDERSE, at the Seneca falls, or to the subscriber, at Schenectady.

STEPHEN N. BAYARD.
june 25 2aw2m

Federal Mills,

ADJOINING Georgetown, and the City of Washington, will be offered at Public Sale, on the 10th day of September next, at the Union Tavern, if not previously sold at Private sale.

Those mills in point of situation for business and natural advantages are generally admitted to be equal to any in America. The Merchant Mill is a large brick house, eighty feet by fifty, almost new, in which are erected four pair of Burr millstones with elevators, hopperboys and bolting cloths, completely finished and constructed in such a manner that the whole of the mills may manufacture flour at the same time. The country mill which is erected near the other, is entirely new, a strong stone building, containing one pair of stones, and built in such a manner that the second pair may be put up with little expence. This mill is conveniently finished, and calculated to carry on extensively, country work, of which it gets a constant supply. There is belonging to the said mills 27½ acres of land, the whole of which will be sold with the mills.

One third of the purchase money will be required in sixty days from the day of sale, and for the balance a liberal credit will be given. Further particulars will be made known on the day of sale.

JOSEPH E. ROWLES,
Surviving partner of
JOSEPH E. ROWLES & Co.
Georgetown, july 13. 23—3awts

LANDING,

At South Street wharf, the cargo of the ship Connecticut, from Batavia—

About 300 tons of Java Coffee,
of the growth of 1794 and 1795
60 tons of Java Sugar,
In cannisters—for sale by
PETER BLIGHT,

WHO ALSO OFFERS FOR SALE,
150 hhds. choice Jamaica Sugars
Jamaica rum in hhds
Brandy 1st and 4th proof in pipes, hhds. and quarter casks.
Madeira in pipes
Old Batavia Arrack
july 2 5

John Haines & Wm. Jones,

BEG leave to inform their friends and the public, that they have commenced a Co-partnership in the SADDLING BUSINESS, which will in future be carried on under the firm of

HAINES & JONES,

in Market street, No. 132, one door above the corner of Fourth,—where they presume (at least to hope) that their attention to, and knowledge in business, their determination to serve on the best terms, and their known attachment as Native Americans to the Government and Constitution of their Country, will entitle them to the encouragement of a generous public. Although they cannot boast of having acquired their experience in any part of Europe, yet they take the liberty of pledging themselves, that their manufacture shall be inferior to none in this city.

june 26. tuthstf

DUTY ON CARRIAGES.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT agreeably to an act of Congress of the United States of America, passed at Philadelphia the 28th day of May, 1796, laying duties on carriages for the conveyance of persons, and repealing the former acts for that purpose—That there shall be levied, collected and paid, upon all carriages for the conveyance of persons, which shall be kept by or for any person, for his or her own use, or to let out to hire, or for the conveying of passengers, the several duties and rates following, viz.

	dolls.
For and upon every coach	15
upon every chariot	12
upon every post chariot	12
upon every post chaise	12
upon every phaeton, with or without top	9
upon every coachee	9
upon other carriages, having panel work above, with blinds, glasses, or curtains	9
upon four-wheel carriages, having frame posts and tops, with steel springs	6
upon four-wheel top carriages, with wooden or iron springs on jacks	3
upon curricles with tops	3
upon chaises with tops	3
upon chairs with tops	3
upon sulkies with tops	3
upon other two wheel top carriages	3
upon two wheel carriages with steel or iron springs	3
For and upon all other two wheel carriages	2
upon every four wheeled carriage, having framed posts and tops, and resting upon wooden spars	2

The Collector of the revenue of the first division of the first survey of the district of Pennsylvania, will attend daily until the 30th day of September next, for the purpose of receiving the duties on carriages, at Germantown, on the Main street, a little above the sign of the King of Prussia, of which all persons possessed of such carriages are desired to take notice.

Notice is also given,

To all retail dealers in wines and foreign distilled spirituous liquors, that licenses will be granted to them; one licence for carrying on the business of retailing of wines in a less quantity, or in less quantities, than 30 gallons—and one licence for carrying on the business of retailing spirituous liquors in less quantities than twenty gallons, at the same time and at the same place, by

JAMES ASH,
Collector of the 1st division of the 1st Survey of the district of Pennsylvania.
Office of Inspection at Germantown, 22d August, 1798.

☞ Every denomination of Stamps to be had at said office.

☞ The Stamp Press is removed to the Office of Inspection in Germantown, on the Main street, a little above the sign of the King of Prussia,—where attendance will be given for the accommodation of those who wish any instruments stamped, on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.
ugusta 22

For Sale at Public Auction,

ON THE PREMISES,

FOUR LOTS on Harper and Keith's wharf, in Alexandria, on the 26th day of October next, if not sold at private sale before that time. One of these lots is near the end of the wharf, twenty feet beyond which the water is two fathoms deep, about forty feet out three fathoms, fifty feet out the water is four fathoms, and grows deeper until it comes to the channel, which is about seventy feet from the end of the wharf. There is as much dirt belonging to the bank as will level the wharf, which may want raising about a foot near the end. There is in this sale an half acre lot very fit for a tavern; it is well watered, and an excellent stand for that business. This property will be sold for ready money, and altogether or separate, as may best suit the purchaser; it lays on the lower side of Alexandria, which is now improving very fast. A sketch of the ground may be seen in the hands of the Printer hereof. For terms at private sale, apply to WM. HARTSHORNE, or to the subscriber, in Alexandria.

JOHN HARPER.
september 3 1aw8w

Wants Employment,

A YOUNG MAN, who has served a regular apprenticeship to the mercantile business in this city, wishes to engage in a Counting house or office, writes a good hand and understands accounts, can be well recommended and security given if required. Enquire at the office of this Gazette.
june 21 3awtf

Baskenridge—for sale

IT consists of 920 acres, almost all of which is a fine rich Meadow, (the residence of the late Earl of Sterling). It may be conveniently divided into five farms, four of which are bounded on the East by the river Passaick.

There are on it a number of buildings, forming a square of nearly three acres—The dwelling house is a very convenient one, and a small expence would put it in complete repair.

The orchard consists of 1500 fine bearing engrafted Apple Trees—and there is on other parts of said tract near 300 other Apple Trees—as also a great variety of other fruits, particularly Cherries of the best and most delicious kinds.

Also, a great number of beautiful Exotics and Forest Trees, that add to the beauty and convenience of the place. Its situation is about 18 miles from the towns of Newark and Elizabeth: 10 do. from Morris-Town, and 12 from Springfield—It is wooded and watered.

To save trouble, the price is five pound pr. acre in cash, on delivery of the deeds. Please to enquire of T. McEUEN & Co.
No. 78, Chesnut street.
ebruary 2. eodtf

Patent Ploughs,

TO be sold for cash by Joseph Salter at Atsion Richard Wells, Cooper's Ferry—Jonathan Harker, Woodbury—and Jesse Evans, Lumberton. Those who have used them give them the preference to any other kind, as they require less team, break the ground better, are kept in order at less expence and are sold at a cheaper rate—the plan is much simplified and consists of but one piece of cast iron, with the handles and beam of wood; they may be fixed with wrought lays and coulters to be put on with screws and taken off at pleasure.

Patent rights for vending with instructions for making them may be had by applying to John Newbold, or the subscriber No. 212 North Front-street.

Who has for Sale;
Or to Lease for a term of Years,

A number of valuable tracts of Land, well situated for Mills, Iron Works or Farms, mostly improved, lying chiefly in the county of Huntingdon state of Pennsylvania. Those who may incline to view them will please to apply to John Canan esq. near Huntingdon.

Charles Newbold.
july 17 2awtf

To be Let,

An airy three Story Brick House,

ON the South side of Filbert Street, between Eighth and Ninth street, formerly occupied as the Surveyor General's Office—Enquire at No. 111, Chesnut Street.
august 10 aosr

AN ACT

For the relief of the Refugees from the British provinces of Canada and Nova-Scotia.

Sec. 1. BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled,* That to satisfy the claims of certain persons claiming lands under the resolutions of Congress, of the twenty-third of April, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three, and the thirteenth of April, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-five, as refugees from the British provinces of Canada and Nova-Scotia, the Secretary for the Department of War, be, and is hereby authorized and directed to give notice in one or more of the public papers of each of the States of Vermont, Massachusetts, New-York, New-Hampshire and Pennsylvania, to all persons having claims under the said resolutions, to transmit to the War-office, within two years after the passing of this act, a just and true account of their claims to the bounty of Congress.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That no other persons shall be entitled to the benefit of the provisions of this act, than those of the following descriptions, or their widows and heirs, viz. First, those heads of families, and single persons, not members of any such families, who were residents in one of the provinces aforesaid, prior to the fourth day of July, one thousand seven hundred and seventy-six, and who abandoned their settlements, in consequence of having given aid to the United Colonies or States, in the revolutionary War against Great-Britain, or with intention to give such aid, and continued in the United States, or in their service, during the said war, and did not return to reside in the dominions of the king of Great-Britain, prior to the twenty-fifth of November, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three. Secondly, the widows and heirs of all such persons as were actual residents, as aforesaid, who abandoned their settlements, as aforesaid, and died within the United States, or in their service during the said war: and thirdly, all persons who were members of families at the time of their coming into the United States, and who during the war, entered into their service.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the proof of the several circumstances necessary to entitle the applicants to the benefits of this act, may be taken before a judge of the supreme or district court of the United States, or a judge of the supreme or superior court, or the first justice or first judge of the court of common pleas or county court of any State.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That at the expiration of fifteen months from and after the passing of this act, and from time to time thereafter, it shall be the duty of the Secretary for the Department of War, to lay such evidence of claims as he may have received, before the Secretary and Comptroller of the Treasury, and with them, proceed to examine the testimony, and give their judgment what quantity of land ought to be allowed to the individual claimants, in proportion to the degree of their respective services, sacrifices and sufferings, in consequence of their attachment to the cause of the United States; allowing to those of the first class, a quantity not exceeding one thousand acres; and to the last class, a quantity not exceeding one hundred, making such intermediate classes as the resolutions aforesaid, and distributive justice, may, in their judgment require, and make report thereof, to Congress. And in case any such claimant shall have sustained such losses and sufferings, or performed such services for the United States, that he cannot justly be classed in any one general class, a separate report shall be made of his circumstances, together with the quantity of land that ought to be allowed him, having reference to the foregoing ratio: *Provided,* that in considering what compensation ought to be made by virtue of this act, all grants except military grants, which may have been made by the United States, or individual States, shall be considered at the just value thereof, at the time the same were made, respectively, either in whole or in part, as the case may be, a satisfaction to those who may have received the same: *Provided also,* that no claim under this law, shall be assignable until after report made to Congress, as aforesaid, and until the said lands be granted to the persons entitled to the benefit of this act.

Sec. 5. *Be it further enacted,* That all claims in virtue of said resolutions of Congress, which shall not be exhibited as aforesaid, within the time by this act limited, shall forever thereafter be barred.

JONATHAN DAYTON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives
TH: JEFFERSON,
Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.
Approved, April 7, 1798.
JOHN ADAMS,
President of the United States.
Deposited among the Rolls in the office of the Department of State,
TIMOTHY PICKERING,
Secretary of State.

☞ *Pursuant to the above Act,* Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims under the resolutions of Congress, of the 23d of April, 1783, and the 13th of April, 1785 to transmit to the War-Office within two years after the passing of the said Act, *viz.* the 7th day of April, 1798, a just and true account of their claims to the bounty of Congress.

In the proof of Claims, strict attention must be paid to the requisitions of the 2d and 3d Sections of the Act.

JAMES M'HENRY,
Secretary of War.
july 19 2aw6w

AURORA OFFICE,

October , 1798.

Reports having been circulated that THE AURORA was not to be republished,—The public are hereby respectfully informed that the want of hands alone has prevented its republication several days ago; but such arrangements are now making as will ensure the appearance of the paper in the course of the present, or the first week of the next month.

6 8t

CAUTION.

WHEREAS a certain person swindled from me on the first inst. giving me in lieu thereof a forged check on the Bank of North America, a note of that date drawn in my favour by Mr. John Travis for three thousand four hundred and fifty seven dollars and payable in six months, for three thousand four hundred and fifty-six dollars and seventy-six cents. ALL persons are desired not to receive any transfer of it, as it will not be paid by either the drawer or endorser unless recovered by law.

WILLIAM NICHOLS,
Race Street.
august 6.

This Day Published,
And for sale at the Office of the Editor, No. 119 Chesnut-street,
(Price 1-8th of a Dollar,)
AN ORATION,
Pronounced July 4, 1798,
At the request of the Inhabitants of the Town of *BOSTON,* in commemoration of the anniversary of American Independence.
By JOSIAH QUINCY.

"The inroads upon our public liberty, call for reparation—The wrongs we have sustained, call for—*Justice.* That Reparation and that Justice, may yet be obtained, by *Union, Spirit,* and *Firmness.* But to *divide* and *conquer* was the maxim of the Devil in the garden of Eden, and to *disunite* and *enslave* hath been the principle of all *his* votaries from that period to the present."

Observations on the Boston Port-Bill, &c. p. 78 by the late J. Quincy, jun.
august 11

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

JUNE 27, 1798.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That by virtue of an act, passed during the present session of Congress, so much of the act entituled "An Act making further provision for the support of public credit, and for the redemption of the public debt"—passed the third day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five, as bars from settlement or allowance, Certificates, commonly called Loan Office and final settlement Certificates, and Indents of Interests, is suspended until the twelfth day of June, which will be in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety nine.

That on the liquidation and settlement of the said Certificates, and Indents of Interest, at the Treasury, the Creditors will be entitled to receive Certificates of funded Three Per Cent. Stock equal to the amount of the said Indents, and the arrearages of interest due on their said Certificates, prior to the first day of January one thousand seven hundred and ninety one.

That the principal sums of the said Loan Office and final settlement Certificates, with the interest thereon, since the first day of January, one thousand seven hundred and ninety one, will be discharged after liquidation at the Treasury, by the payment of interest and reimbursement of principal, equal to the sums which would have been payable thereon, if the said Certificates had been subscribed, pursuant to the Acts making provision for the debts of the United States, contracted during the late war, and by the payment of other sums, equal to the market value of the remaining Stock, which would have been created by such subscriptions as aforesaid, which market value will be determined by the Comptroller of the Treasury.

OLIVER WOLCOTT,
Secretary of the Treasury.
june 28 1awtf

General Post-Office,

PROPOSALS for carrying the mails of the United States on the following routes will be received at this office until the 20th day of September next inclusive.

1. From Pittsburg P. by Cannonsburg, Washington, West-Liberty, Wheeling and Willstown to Zanes at the mouth of Licking-creek, on the Muskingum, estimated 140 miles.

Leave Pittsburg every Friday at 2 P. M. and arrive at Zanes the next Monday by 8 P. M.

Returning—Leave Zanes every Tuesday at 5 A. M. and arrive at Pittsburg the next Friday by 10 A. M.

2. From Zanes, at the mouth of Licking Creek on the Muskingum, by Chilicothe and Massey's to Maysville in Kentucky; estimated 140 miles.

Leave Zanes every Tuesday at 5 A. M. and arrive at Maysville the next Friday by 10 A. M.

Returning—Leave Maysville every Friday by 2 P. M. and arrive at Zanes the next Monday by 8 P. M.

The carriage of the mails to commence on the first day of November next and continue until the first day of October 1800. Payments will be made quarterly.

The usual penalties for delays and failures will be stipulated in the contract.

Joseph Habersham,
Post-Master General.
Philadelphia, July 13, 1798. m&th6w

HEALTH OFFICE.

Philadelphia, 1st May, 1798.

Extract of an act to alter and amend the Health Laws of this Commonwealth, passed 4th April 1798.

Sect. 3. AND be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That every housekeeper within the city of Philadelphia, the townships of the Northern Liberties and Moyamensing, and district of Southwark, within a mile of the limits of the city, taking in boarders arriving by sea or by land, from any foreign port or place, and having any boarder in his or her family, who shall be taken sick of any disease whatsoever, between the first day of May and the first day of November in any year, within twenty days next after such boarder shall come to lodge in his or her house, shall within 24 hours next after the knowledge of such sickness, make report at the Health-Office of the name of such sick person, the time of his or her arrival at the house and of his or her being taken sick, and of the name and place of abode of such housekeeper; whereupon the Physician of the Health-Office shall forthwith visit the patient, and report to the office his opinion of the nature of such disease, that measures may be taken to prevent the spreading of the infection; and if any housekeeper shall neglect to give information in the manner and within the time aforesaid, and shall be thereof convicted, in any court of criminal jurisdiction within this Commonwealth upon indictment by verdict or confession, he or she shall forfeit and pay a fine to the use of the said hospital, not less than twenty dollars, nor more than one hundred dollars, to be imposed at the discretion of the court, according to the circumstances of greater or less aggravation attending each particular case.

By order of the Board of Health,
WM. ALLEN, Health Officer,
of the Port of Philadelphia.
1aw3m

The Public are hereby informed,

THAT I did not mean to authorise Col. William Nichols to declare, that I would not pay, unless recovered by law, my note alluded to in his caution of the 6th of August, published in the Gazette of the United States of last evening. I sincerely lament his loss, and told him I would do all I could do consistently with my credit to serve him, but went no further.

JOHN TRAVIS.
august 7 5

Mails for South-Carolina & Georgia,

PACKETS are now provided for carrying the Public mails by water between Philadelphia and Charleston. They will leave Philadelphia on Friday's. The post by land will be continued twice a week until an experiment is made in regard to the expedition and regularity of the packets. If any person chuses to have their letters sent by land only, they will please to write the word *Land* upon the letters: otherwise they will be sent by that conveyance which will first start after the letters are left in the post-office.

Joseph Habersham,
Post-Master General.
Philadelphia, August 13, 1798. 5